

HAVING A HARD TIME

For the Third Time a Convention Is Called in the Fourth.

ROBBINS MAY HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE

Nothing Has Been Done in Regard to Colons' Denson, Who Is Pushing His Canvass.

Montgomery, Ala., October 12.—(Special.) The tussle before the state executive committee of the aspirants for congress from the fourth district resulted in a dogfight. After two days spent in close investigation and consideration, the committee pronounced the recent primary in the fourth void, for the reason that it had been improperly called, and instructed the chairman of the district executive committee to reassemble on next Monday in Anniston the convention which met in Anniston on September 23, which nominated Mr. Wood for the purpose of choosing another standard bearer for the district.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Wood retired, the district executive committee ordered a primary to be held to select his successor to the democratic nomination. The official returns showed Mr. Plowman, the Talladega banker, to have been elected as the nominee. Friends of Messrs. Caldwell and Robbins protested and alleged that frauds were perpetrated in Talladega county. They based their charge on the face of the extraordinary large and increased vote there. Mr. Plowman promptly referred the matter to the state executive committee. It will be observed that the committee cancels the primary, not on account of the frauds alleged, but on account of the can for the primary not having been used in accordance with party law and custom.

It has been invariably held by the state committee that a district committee can only call a convention, and a convention or a county in its sovereign right, is authorized to call a primary. The resolution which settled the matter prevailed unanimously. The three gentlemen will remain in the race before the convention.

The Denson matter did not come before the committee. The Cullinan Club filed its documents, and proposed to submit their business to the committee constituted, but after two hours' discussion the committee determined that as Mr. Denson was not present and could not, therefore, consent to a hearing in the absence of a quorum, it was best not to have any hearing of the matter. The effect of this is that the matter is still pending before the committee, and in order to get a hearing another meeting must be called and a quorum got together. Colonel Denson has never received any notification that the committee would try his case, for the reason that he has been absent from his office making speeches in the western part of his district. Hence his absence at this time.

The state committee adjourned tonight sine die. The democratic nominee, whoever he may be, will have an exceedingly short while to work in, as the election is only about three weeks off. In the meantime the republican nominee, Aldrich, is hustling.

Good Feeling Prevails.

The most agreeable feature of the fourth district contest is that the very best of feeling and good fellowship prevailed among the candidates and their supporters during the trial before the committee. Not only lost his temper and it is certain that who ever the nominee is he will have the united and cordial support of all of his opponents.

MRS. TATUM ASKS DIVORCE.**A Prominent Society Couple Want Cupid's Bonds Broken.**

Florence, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—In a petition filed in the chancery court here Mrs. Imogene Ains Tatum, through her attorney, R. T. Simpson, seeks a divorce from her husband, Professor Charles H. Tatum, of this city. Mrs. Tatum makes numerous and sensational charges against her husband and asks for absolute divorce and the custody of their only child. Professor Tatum has as yet filed no answer to the charges. It is presumed, however, he will do so before the thirty days have expired.

The marriage of which this is the outcome occurred nearly four years ago, and was what was considered a love match. Just before the marriage Professor Tatum moved from his home in Virginia to this city. Mrs. Tatum was then attending Hollis Institute in Virginia. They had been sweethearts for some time, and as a result of his parents' protest against a marriage, an account of the ensuing youthfulness of both parties, an runaway wedding was planned and executed. Mrs. Tatum was a Miss Alvis, and is an extremely pretty and talented young woman. She is now with her parents in Harrisburg, Va., where she has been for some months. Both parties are prominent socially, and are members of aristocratic Virginia families.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.**A Sheriff's Quick Action Saves the Neck of His Prisoner.**

Montgomery, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—Last summer Henry McKenzie, a negro, murdered a white man named Segrest while out turkey hunting with him in Macon county. He was caught and jailed. Last Tuesday his case was called for trial at Tuskegee. After hearing the evidence the judge gave him a life sentence in the penitentiary. Rightly fearing of doing for the circumstantial evidence saved the negro from being hanged. A large portion of the citizens of the city were enraged over the trial. This thought the sheriff should have been hanged. Indignation arose, and a movement was put on foot to organize a mob and hang the man in spite of the law. It was arranged that the mob should visit the jail last night. Sheriff Thompson got wind of the proposed assault upon the county baseline and wired Governor Jones. The governor wired him to hold the mob until he arrived. Last night about dusk he was pulled out of the jail by the sheriff and gotten aboard the train, leaving the mob in ignorance of his proceedings. He was safely landed in the Macon county jail shortly after midnight. It is stated the mob called at the Macon county jail last night but were shown the prisoner's vacant cell.

Two Peculiar Accidents.

Guntersville, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—The Guntersville Democrat says: "Two peculiar deaths occurred in town during the past week, the similarity of the causes of death being remarkable. Both Mr. and Mrs. John Shumaker Gomer, quite advanced in age, fell from their chair while seated on the edge of a crumbling veranda, and received injuries which caused their death two days apart. The wife died on the death of J. M. Johnson, a butcher, who had been ill and who arose in the night, started across the room, and went the wrong way, stepping from the right way, in his sleep. He died shortly in twelve hours."

An Unfortunate Shot.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—Mr. Joe McKinstry, of this county, fired a pistol yesterday with a Winchester rifle. The bullet passed through the iron work of a bridge, glanced and struck Miss Mamie Hawkins on her right breast, entirely through that member. The wound was extremely dangerous and painful, but the physicians believe the young lady will recover.

They Had Fun, Too.

Birmingham, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—Half a dozen street machines started out this morning to have some fun. They took a sack full of gunpowder and scattered it along a hill. Then they set it on fire. The

explosion seriously burned John Elliott and Edgar Hooks. The latter has already lost one eye, and the other may go out. His burns may prove fatal.

Birmingham, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—About 6 o'clock this morning Alex Whitfield, a negro brakeman on the Southern railroad, fell between the cars near Marietta, and was killed. The entire train passed over his body which was horribly mangled.

Attempt to Blow Up the Bank.

Birmingham, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—A glass filled with gunpowder and bullets, charged with chlorate of potash and having a lighted fuse attached to it, was discovered outside the Metropolitan bank at Walsall, a town eight miles from this city today. The fuse was burning, but before an explosion could occur, Walsall will be remembered in the scene of the well-known anarchist prosecution which occurred at beginning of 1882.

Senator Morgan to Speak.

Birmingham, Ala., October 12.—(Special.)—Senator Morgan and others will speak tomorrow morning to a mass meeting of citizens of Bibb county at Centerville. A large party of people from here will go down to hear the senator. Five thousand people are expected to be present.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT

In Business All Over the Country—The Trade Reviews.

New York, October 12.—Braintree's tomorrow:

"An accentuation of favorable features is revealed in the telegraphic reports to Bradstreet's this week. While advances as to most marked improvement come from the west and south, there are some encouraging features also reported from the east, and the net result of the week's business shows a decided progress in the direction of enhanced distribution."

"A number of prominent southern points report increased activity. Cotton receipts are large, but the price tends downward. First arrivals of new crop sugar at New Orleans sold at the lowest price paid for many years. Southern lumbermen anticipate higher prices.

"Distribution has increased at Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Memphis, New Orleans and Galveston, where cotton receipts are very heavy. The export demand for grain is continued, especially in small shipments of wheat. Naval stores are more active than ever. Anticipating higher prices, Trade continues quiet at Chattanooga. Birmingham and Augusta but is holding its own at Nashville. Rather, more business is doing in money at Memphis."

What Dun & Co. Say.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow:

"Business is still waiting for the development of retail trade. There is a little better demand in some industries, but not so good in others. Wholesale dealers in nearly all branches are holding back their purchases, but are not yet showing distinctly what it is to be. Lower prices for the great farm staples and lower wages in some establishments hinder purchases for consumption, while political interest and uncertainty also have some retarding influence. Meanwhile large imports and small exports of merchandise are increasing employment for money here are raising the rates of foreign exchange, so that possibilities of gold exports sometimes affect the stock market. The halting attitude for the money is disturbed by the fact that the market has continued gain, though slightly considered it is the natural consequence of conditions which were to be expected at this season."

"Reports from the different cities show, as they did a week ago, that while extreme low prices for cotton and wheat are checking retail purchases in the west and south, there is nevertheless a gradual gain. Monetary movements indicate that the expected expansion of interior trade has not been fully realized, and the demand for currency from this city has materially slackened. The demand for cotton and wheat is weaker, and 3 per cent is quoted for a month's four-months' paper. Foreign imports for two weeks have been \$6,000,000, of 56 per cent larger than last year, while in exports of domestic products a decrease of 11 per cent appears for two weeks in October. Yet customs receipts for the two weeks are only \$28,000 larger than last year, and internal revenue \$1,200,000 smaller."

"The iron industry records a larger production in September than in any other month this year, but as prices are gradually falling, the demand for sufficient metal for finished products, some workmen are preparing to close or shorten time. A few amounting to 15,000 tons for steel rails, but combinations hold up prices of rails and wire nails, the demand for bar iron is unsatisfactory and Bessemer pig and steel billets are weak. The demand for cotton goods has materially slackened, and prices have been irregular, although resumption of work at Fall River and New Bedford with only 5 per cent lower wages indicated a slight increase. The woolen mills still have numerous belated orders for fall goods, but the demand for spring does not increase, though nearly all the low-priced products domestic makers appear able to command most of the business that exists."

"Failures for the week ending October 4 show liabilities of \$1,714,776, of which \$85,885 are of manufacturing and \$88,281 are of trading concerns. The final report for September shows liabilities of only \$7,307,124, of which \$3,54,373 are of manufacturing and \$1,10,062 of trading concerns. The failure for this week have been 231 in the United States against 232 last year, and forty-three in Canada against forty-two last year."

Small savings make great fortunes. No economy so helpful as that attained by using Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

IT REVEALED THE MARRIAGE.**An Arrest Causes a Disclosure and Ends a Prosecution.**

Richmond, Va., October 12.—(Special.)—George E. Gurnett, the nineteen-year-old son of the well-known ornamental and pictorial manager at Atlantic City, N. J., was charged in the police court here today with the felonious betrayal under promise of marriage of Miss Anna Meyer. The young lady is about Governor's age and is the pretty daughter of a Richmond brewmaster. Detective John T. Hall had carried the warrant for Governor's arrest in his pocket for two months.

The young man, until recently, was employed as cashier at the hotel and Pavilion theater conducted by his father in Atlantic City. It is said that Mr. Governor objected to the marriage when he heard of the trouble Miss Meyer's parents were making for his son. At any rate, the young man left Atlantic City and spent some time moving about the country. About three weeks ago he received a letter from his mother, Anna, telling him that J. M. Johnson, a butcher, who had been ill and who arose in the night, started across the room, and went the wrong way, in his sleep. He died shortly in twelve hours.

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Will Support the Populists.

Denver, Colo., October 12.—Alfred Sveel, secretary, and A. H. Flood, treasurer, of the Republican League of Colorado, have resigned and announced that they will support the nominees of the People's party.

The reasons given by them are that the republican party outside of this state is opposed to free coinage, and outside of Colorado its candidates are dominated by the American Protective Association.

Keifer a Candidate.

Chatanooga, Tenn., October 12.—C. T. King, of Georgia, at Glenwood this morning, shot and killed Jesse McAbbe, an orange buyer, in self-defense. The particulars are meager, but it is supposed the trouble was caused by a sale of oranges.

Keifer a Candidate.

Springfield, O., October 12.—General J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker of the house of representatives, announced today that he

MADDOX AT WORK.**A Large Majority Is Confidently Expected**

in the Seventh.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN MEET

They Discuss the Registration, but Reach No Conclusion—Green Goods Circulate Afloat in Floyd County.

Rome, Ga., October 12.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of the seventh congressional district met in Rome yesterday to discuss the matter of necessity for registration to vote in the coming election. All counties were represented except Dade, Whitfield, Murray and Paulding, which have no registration laws.

The matter was thoroughly discussed but no conclusion was reached. There will probably be another meeting of this committee after the meeting in Atlanta tomorrow.

Hard at Work.

Judge Maddox is working hard and his friends are confident of rolling up a majority of over 5,000 at the coming election.

Floyd's majority for him will run all the way from 1,000 to 1,500. He will speak in Fort Payne, Ga., Monday night and is announcing other dates that will keep him busy until the election.

Mr. J. K. Gordon, of Ocostansoo, Gordon county, is in the city today and said that while his country might be right in the mind of the populists now, it will give Maddox a good majority over Felton.

Some Strayings.

A special train will carry Deputy Grand Master Max Meyerhardt and a lot of Masons to Atlanta Saturday evening next to exemplify the third degree.

The green goods men are flooding Rome with circulars.

Mr. Seaborn Wright is in Atlanta visiting Judge Maddox. Jake Moore and John Black went down to Atlanta this afternoon to attend the committee meeting tomorrow.

BOB WANTS IT CHANGED.

He Says He Will Not Sign the Articles as They Are.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 12.—Flimflam received by mail today a copy of the articles from New York. After glancing over them he said:

"I shan't sign those articles in tact shape."

"What is wrong with them, Bob?" asked a reporter.

"Why, right here, in article 1, after providing that the match shall be for a stake of \$20,000, a purse of \$4,000 and the championship of the world, it also provides that we shall fight for The Police Gazette championship belt. Now, I will not fight for that belt. Richard K. Fox, its donor, only puts it up for advertising purposes, and I do not intend that he shall use me as a medium to advertise his paper."

"First, I object to the size of the gloves. I want the article to read 'five-ounce gloves.' Corbett defeated Sullivan and Mitchell with gloves of that weight and I have fought all my battles with them in this country. They are the regulation fighting gloves, small enough for any one, and I guess Corbett don't want them any smaller than I do. I object because the club might want us to use pillows weighing twelve ounces, and that might make a face of the fight."

"I also object to the last section: 'The club shall name the referee.' I don't object to the club naming the referee, but I do want a line added 'that he must be satisfactory to both principals.' I don't know anything about the Florida club, but I hear that Corbett's backers, the Dwyers, are behind it, and as he had everything his own way so far, I think I should have a say as to who shall be the referee."

NOTICE TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Attorney General Oney Lays Down the Law to Mr. Bibb.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12.—(Special.)—Recently the chairman of the state democratic executive committee made out a list of appointments for James H. Bibb, district attorney, beginning at Greenville Monday next, and covering, during the month, every town in the state of importance. Mr. Bibb accordingly made preparations to enter the fight for democracy, having no thought of any objection being raised from the department at Washington.

In a letter to Attorney General Oney a few days ago, however, Mr. Bibb incidentally mentioned his intended canvass of the state and stated that he supposed there would be no objection to his filling the dates made for him. His dismay this morning was great, therefore, when he received a letter from Mr. Oney saying: "I have yours of the 8th instant. The rule of the department is that district attorneys are not to actively participate in political campaign work."

This ruling has caused surprise here and consequently upset all the plans of the state committee so far as Mr. Bibb is concerned.

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CARRIED TO LOUISIANA

Where He Is Charged with Killing Three Negroes.

Leesburg, Fla., October 12.—Sheriff D. J. Reed and Deputy Sheriff Brouard, of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, arrested at this place today John Bruner, alias Aleo Mitchell, for the murder of Vic Gaudry, nine years ago. Bruner or Mitchell's first crime was the killing of three negroes in Iberia parish twenty years since, when he was a boy. Mitchell, after killing Gaudry with a small derringer pistol, went home and procured his rifle and went gunning for three other parties in the neighborhood and failing to find them, turned around and left his companions with the wife or daughter of the intended victim, assuring them that had the male members of the family been at home he would have killed them.

When arrested he acknowledged having committed the crime. John Bruner has a large family of boys here and owns a valuable orange grove one mile from town. He whipped his elder son some time since, who ran away from home at the time and returned to Louisiana and was arrested there for horse-whipping a man on the street. While the son was in jail the authorities learned the whereabouts of his father. Bruner has lived in Leesburg eight years and has always been considered a dangerous man. The officers have left for Louisiana with their prisoner.

Ministers' Bill Rejected.

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ALLAWAY.

DOWN IN THE TENTH

Boykin Wright Is to Manage Major Black's Campaign Again.

HE WILL ORGANIZE THE DISTRICT

The Democrats Are Enthusiastic and Propose to Defeat Colonel Tom Watson by a Large Majority.

Augusta, Ga., October 12.—(Special)—At a meeting of the democratic campaign committee this morning, Hon. Boykin Wright was unanimously elected chairman for Major Black's campaign. Mr. Wright will select his committees at his leisure. The ball has opened and the fun will now commence. The committee has done well in selecting the fearless, indomitable and brilliant Boykin Wright for chairman during the campaign. If there is one man in the district who will do more than any other to enthuse the people of this district and to organize the party thoroughly, that man is the leader chosen by the executive committee this morning. The democrats all over the tenth district will do everything in their power to make Major Black's majority larger than ever before. The work of organization has been begun. Chairman Wright will take care that proper organization is had in this county. Like work is to be commenced right away all over the district.

Mr. Wright had charge of Major Black's campaign two years ago, and his brilliant work as manager saved the district to democracy.

Beat Up the Highwayman.

Mr. T. H. Myers, who lives at Brown's Hill, on the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad, had quite an adventure coming to Augusta this morning. He was traveling on horseback, and when eight miles from the city, a negro jumped out from the bushes and, grabbing the bridle, demanded his money. Myers had no money, but he turned down his coat and the negro a whipping. Myers left him lying unconscious in the road. Myers hurt his right hand severely in striking the negro.

Dr. W. Z. Holliday is suffering a great deal from blood poisoning. A week ago the doctor performed a surgical operation and may have got some poison in cut on his hand at that time.

Aleck Garnett, colored, is in the police station awaiting his appearance to McDonald county. Last year he nearly killed another negro there. He was also charged with selling liquor without a license. Mr. E. M. Wilder, of McDowell, saw him on the streets today and had him arrested.

No Sports There.

A report reached the police headquarters to the effect that a gambling room was being operated in the Arlington hotel annex. A raid was immediately planned and last night it was carried out. Despite the fact that the swoop was contemplated in great secrecy and not a word of it divulged to friends or foes, the police were able to complete a waterball. Detectives Murray and Howard were entrusted with the swoop and they succeeded well in carrying out their part of the programme. An entrance was affected in a most secret manner, but there was nothing to capture except the outfit, which was completed from traps to faro. The outfit was dust covered and gave every evidence of having been for some time in a storage room. The police building is leased by Mrs. L. B. Peacock and as no one was found in the gambling room, the case was docketed against her. It will be called in the recorder's court to-morrow morning.

CANDIDATES IN BROOKS.

Quittman's New Bonds Bring Par—The City is Enterprising.

Quittman, Ga., October 12.—(Special)—Brooks county held a democratic primary today to nominate candidates for county offices. The following were nominated: For clerk, J. D. Wade, Jr.; for sheriff, R. J. Conoly; for tax receiver, J. W. Phillips; for tax collector, M. F. Jones; for treasurer, W. W. Walker; for surveyor, F. T. Branch; for coroner, E. D. Ponder.

J. W. Thrasher was defeated by A. J. Conoly for sheriff and J. A. Johnson by W. Phillips for tax receiver. With these exceptions the ticket was a re-nomination of the present incumbents.

Information received that Quittman's \$20,000 bond issue for putting in electric lights and waterworks was sold to the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. The bonds brought par. The work of putting in these improvements will commence very soon.

BOTH BRAMLETTS ACQUITTED.

They Were Charged with Murdering a Prisoner in Their Charge.

Ellijay, Ga., October 12.—(Special)—H. M. Bramlett, sheriff, and J. W. Bramlett, deputy sheriff, charged with the murder of John Barnes, were acquitted in Gilmer superior court today. Barnes was under arrest for whitecapping and was accidentally shot and killed by Wesley Bramlett. Mr. Steve Clay and the local bar represented the Bramleets. The jury was out only thirteen minutes.

An Exciting Incident.

An exciting scene occurred during the day but it lasted only a few minutes. A true bill had been found against Sheriff H. M. Bramlett and his deputy, J. W. Bramlett, for the murder of John Barnes. The Bramleets had surrendered to Coroner John Hunnicut, who was acting as sheriff for two days.

Bill Dobbins, of Murray county, had been on trial for whitecapping. Bill Noller, of Gilmer county, a large number of Murray county people were here. Bill Noller was under a rule to attend this court as a witness against the Murray county kluxuk. Payne Duncan, who is under bond to appear at the United States court at Atlanta as one of the defendants for throwing Roger in the Cohutta mountain tunnel, appeared on the scene as bailiff from Murray county and proceeded to make the arrest. Noller, who says it means death to go to Murray county, began pulling for the courthouse, and Sheriff Hunnicut, with a large crowd following him, rushed out and took Noller away from Payne Duncan. The matter then quieted down.

Booming On.

On States and International expositions, our country is well represented and we will be proud.

N. Y., October 12.—Ward Sing-Sin prison, died this morning.

Telegraph has the following:

the democrats in the state in favor of a

state to be almost unanimous. This

is manifestly unfair to the

men who have made an agree-

ment to support them to the

democrats only should fill the offices

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Covington Star:

L. Middlebrook, of Newton, will

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He has served two terms in the

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 9 Adams Street; Grant Number, hotel; Mo-

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 13, 1894.

Mr. Atkinson's Interview.

We observe that an insidious effort has been made to break the force of Mr. Atkinson's interview, in which he announced, several days ago, that one of the chief causes of democratic losses in the recent election was the reckless manner in which some of the campaign speakers left the platform and endeavored to commit the party to a policy in which the people did not believe.

The effort to discredit this interview is absurd. Mr. Atkinson will not deny on single sentence of it—not one paragraph; not one word! He spoke just as he was quoted, and the effort to put Mr. Atkinson in the position of discrediting the interview does him even a greater injustice than it does The Constitution.

The interview, just as it was written, was given in the presence of Mr. Durant, the Atlanta correspondent of The Macon Telegraph. Mr. Atkinson talked freely on the subject on which he was quoted and said nothing whatever to indicate that the conversation was not for publication.

We write this in justice to Mr. Atkinson, who has already suffered enough from the goldbug blight to be protected in future against any further assaults of the same kind. If the goldbugs had let Mr. Atkinson alone during the campaign just over, his majority would have been 75,000 instead of 30,000, or possibly less.

Mr. Atkinson does not hesitate to express his version of the cause of the democratic loss. The goldbugs can protect themselves from public indignation at their disastrous work by rushing under Mr. Atkinson's contrails.

Mr. Calhoun and the Currency.

The Savannah Press recently made this remark: "Mr. Calhoun announced in the senate sixty years ago that inferior money will drive out gold money and that values will fall in proportion." The Constitution ventured to suggest that Mr. Calhoun never gave utterance to any such nonsense.

The Press, in order to convince The Constitution that Mr. Calhoun did give utterance to the nonsense attributed to him makes two quotations from a speech delivered by the great southerner in the senate of the United States, March 26, 1834. The first is as follows: "Let us turn our attention to the laws which govern the circulation, we shall then find one of the most important facts—that as the circulation is decreased or increased the rest of the property will, all other circumstances remaining the same, be decreased or increased in value exactly in the same proportion."

This proposition, according to The Press, Mr. Calhoun illustrated as follows:

If a community should have an aggregate amount of property of \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 constituted the currency, and this \$100,000 should be reduced a one-tenth part, the value of the remaining property would be reduced one-tenth part."

The Press said that Mr. Calhoun announced in the Senate that "inferior money would drive out good money and that values must fall in proportion." But Mr. Calhoun's utterances which The Press quotes, and which we have reproduced above, show that nothing could have been further from the great southerner's mind than to make the announcement attributed to him. On the contrary, the proposition he lays down and illustrates is precisely contrary to the idea that inferior money will lower values and prices. It is passing strange that the keen-eyed editor of The Press has overlooked this.

Mr. Calhoun's proposition is that the quantity of money in circulation determines its value. If the circulation is increased values and prices rise. If the circulation is decreased or contracted, values and prices fall. The value of money is registered in property values and prices, and these constitute an infallible gauge and guide.

Money is "inferior" only when it becomes plentiful as compared with the demand for it. One form of money can only supplement another form by reason of its abundance. When an "inferior" money drives out "good" money it is because the inferior money is abundant enough to meet the demands of the people. Gold and silver disappeared before greenbacks; gold and silver disappeared before confederate notes; but prices did not fall. Nor did they fall in England when the people were paying their debts with clipped coin; nor do they ever fall when "inferior" money drives out "good" money.

It is passing strange that the editor of The Press does not perceive that Mr. Calhoun was stating in simple terms what all authorities on economics call

"the quantitative theory"—namely, that the value of money depends on the quantity in circulation, and not on any so-called intrinsic quality in the material of which the money is made.

It is a pity that the editor of The Press should close his eyes to the real force and meaning of the statements he quotes from the great Carolinian.

No Need for a Recount.

In the constant agitation of some of the defeated candidates in the recent city primary, for a recount, it should not be forgotten that the city has some rights in the premises as well as the candidates.

We observe that Mr. Henry T. McDaniel is very active in his demand for a recount of the vote by which he was defeated, by the present city engineer, by several hundred votes. Mr. McDaniel's demand is coupled with the intimation that it will take a recount to pacify him, and that if he is not so pacified he will probably run on his own hook. There is some plausibility for a candidate insisting on a recount where the vote is close, but there is absolutely none in Mr. McDaniel's case, and his extreme activity in the matter indicates that his want of office is the mainsail of his movements.

The people have passed upon this subject and have selected one of the most competent civil engineers in Georgia to do the work the city requires—a man whose capacity has been fully tested and who has always proved himself equal to any emergency.

If Mr. McDaniel wants to measure his strength again with Captain Clayton we presume there will be no formal protest against his doing so, but there is no reason for a recount of the balloons of the late election simply to gratify Mr. McDaniel's curiosity. They might be recounted until they are worn out, and the fact would be as apparent as it is today, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Atlanta prefer Captain Clayton to Mr. McDaniel to do the work of the city engineer. If Mr. McDaniel persists in running, let him do so, but it will be found that the proportionate vote of the primary election will not be materially altered.

The A B C of the Silver Question.

A correspondent at Young Harris, in the course of a letter, asks: "What is the free coinage of silver, and how is it kept on a parity with gold?"

In the very beginning of our government the men who had charge of its destinies, and who framed its laws, saw that they must establish an adequate currency system, and that this system must have a definite basis—something to start from. In arithmetic 1 is the unit, and all calculations are sums or multiples of that unit. A currency system must of necessity have a unit of value and the wise men who established our government decreed that the unit of value should be a silver dollar containing 37½ grains of pure silver. This silver dollar was the basis, the unit of all money values. Gold was also made money, but its value was counted by comparing it with silver units or dollars, which were made the basis of all money and property values. That is to say, when an ounce of gold, or a horse, or an acre of land, or a barrel of flour was said to be worth so many dollars, silver dollars were meant.

This silver unit, or measure of values, was established in 1792. The ratio between silver and gold was first made 15 to 1, and then changed to 16 to 1; but the silver dollar or unit was never changed. It was recognized as the standard of value from 1792 to 1873—a period of more than sixty years.

The reason that silver was made the unit and standard of value, the standard by which all other values were expressed, was because it was recognized as the money of the rich. Gold was stored in the banks, as it is now, among the people. The wise men who made that metal the unit of value saw that, while designing persons might be able to corner the small stock of gold and make large profits for themselves, they would not be able to get hold of the more widely circulated silver.

For more than sixty years, the mints of the United States were open to the free coinage of silver, the unit of value, and to gold, which was measured in silver. Every owner of silver bullion, no matter what the amount or what it cost him to procure it, could take it to the mints and have it coined into legal tender dollars at the rate of \$1.20 an ounce. The coinage was free because there was no charge at the mints; it was unlimited, because the government stood ready to coin into dollars any amount of pure or standard silver that might be carried to the mints and the qualification for voting was limited to them, or it should be clearly understood that the registration lists will play no part in the election, and that anybody who is constitutionally entitled to vote by being a citizen and having paid all back taxes since 1877, shall have the full privilege of casting his vote for congressmen.

Fortunately this matter is not of partisan character. The democratic nominees for congress are expected to meet in Atlanta today to discuss the registration problem and to endeavor to arrive at some conclusion by which the voters of the state can be given definite knowledge of the qualifications necessary for participation in the congressional elections.

It is of the utmost importance that the present uncertainty be ended. Either the registration lists should be recognized and the qualification for voting be limited to them, or it should be clearly understood that the registration lists will play no part in the election, and that anybody who is constitutionally entitled to vote by being a citizen and having paid all back taxes since 1877, shall have the full privilege of casting his vote for congressmen.

Dr. Felton asks in his letter to The Chronicle for a "legal opinion upon this subject." Unfortunately no such opinion exists unless it can be said that Judge Speer's decision of years ago would now control throughout the state, notwithstanding the fact it was based on an application from the tenth district alone and on the federal election laws, which have since been repealed.

It is a matter of indifference whether the registration lists of the counties having registration laws are recognized or not, but it is of vital importance that there should be some definite decision, by some competent authority, which either will or will not require voting to be confined to county registrations. It is the uncertainty and the suspense which is dangerous and which under certain circumstances may become exceedingly damaging.

By all means let the democratic nominees give this matter careful consideration and take some step by which the people of the state will be given the benefit of a controlling opinion on the subject, be that opinion what it may. The main thing is a decision, and it is important that some decision be obtained which will control throughout the state.

Hill continues to be lucky. He has argued against him the elements whose opposition has heretofore won his state campaigns for him.

Yesterday a farmer who owns some city property brought a bale of cotton into market to buy money with which to pay the taxes. His taxes amounted to \$20 and he could only buy \$20 with his bale of cotton, so he had to go down into his reserve

passed, which makes gold the unit of value and closes the mints to the free coinage of silver.

It has never been the intention or purpose of government to fix absolutely the commercial value of the money metals. That is beyond the control of government. The coinage ratio between the two metals is fixed for the purpose of adjusting and regulating the commercial value of the metals, as far as that may be possible; and the founders of the government opened the mints to two metals, so that when one grew too valuable to be used for debt-paying and redemption purposes, the other might take its place. It was known that either one of the two metals, taken by itself, might appreciate in response to circumstances and contingencies over which government has no control. The legal ratio fixes absolutely the minimum of depreciation, but not the maximum of appreciation. But by the use of two metals as money of redemption, it was intended that the cheaper metal should take the place of the dearer one. By this means a dozen important results were obtained. Debt values were kept at a just level, and property values and prices of commodities maintained their stability. Moreover, the disease of the dearer metal—being small demand for it—prevented its further appreciation and tended to bring it back to the bimetallic level.

We are glad to see our subscribers taking an interest in the silver question. It is the paramount issue, and every voter ought to take pains to inform himself upon the subject.

In Solid Phalanx.

It is safe to assume that the democrats will present a solid, unbroken front in the congressional election in this state. There is every indication of this in the news from the congressional districts throughout the state. The democrats will turn out to a man, and register their convictions at the polls. The full vote is looked for every where.

We are glad to see our subscribers taking an interest in the silver question. It is the paramount issue, and every voter ought to take pains to inform himself upon the subject.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post is attracting some attention as a compendium of the movements of the Salvation army. Editor Merick doesn't march in the ranks, but he makes a friend of the people to believe in a contracted currency.

Editor Stovall of Savannah, need not

hold a plethora of money the people are

in lack of it. True, oh! good and great man! For once when you see it in The Sun it's so.

We call the attention of The Savannah

Press to the fact that if "inferior money" lowers values and prices, gold must be the most "inferior money" ever invented. Why not abolish and banish it and give the people a chance?

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THE INCOME TAX.

It Will Go Into Operation on the First of January.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE LAW

An Interview with the Revenue Agent, Colonel W. H. Chapman.

\$4,000 IS THE LIMIT OF EXEMPTION

Churches, Benefit Associations and Charities Are Not Taxed—Officers Not Allowed to Divulge Information.

Atlanta capitalists are beginning to concern themselves about the payment of the income tax.

Beginning on the 1st of January, 1895, every man whose income exceeds \$4,000 will be required to pay a stipulated tax into Uncle Sam's treasury.

This is the injunction laid upon him by the last congress of the United States. It is a democratic measure and one that is firmly rooted in the principles of the party. Democrats, therefore, will have to set a graceful pattern to the country by manifesting a cheerful and contented spirit under the trying ordeal through which they will have to pass.

The government officials will be obliged to stem the current and face a strong wind that will have a tendency to blow them down the stream; but this will only be until the novelty of the law wears off. As soon as the taxpayers begin to open their eyes to the good results accruing from the measure they will offer no objection to the tax and the operation of the law will proceed without friction.

The finger of the government, as represented by the income tax, touches a much larger number of people than a careless surmise of the situation would lead a person to think; and the government's revenue arises from this source, will amount to a considerable sum of money.

Colonel Chapman Interviewed.

Colonel W. H. Chapman, the revenue agent, was seen at his office in the federal building by a representative of The Constitution. Colonel Chapman is a thorough type of the Virginia gentleman. He is tall, dignified and erect and wears a long beard that flows almost to his waist. His manner is cordial and prepossessing and just enough humor spurs in his countenance to let the observer know that he is full of mirth and good nature, but they must yield to the paramount duties of his position.

He was seated at his desk and was gazing intently over a lot of revenue papers when his quick eye observed the entrance of his visitor. With a cordial handshake and a reassuring smile, he offered the correspondent a seat and proceeded to make him welcome.

"I have received your instructions from Washington as yet," said Chapman, touching upon the income tax; "but I expect to hear from the authorities by every mail. The law, in my opinion, is a good one. I see no difficulty in the way of its operation, though I apprehend a number will oppose it at the start, and complain of its injustice. This, however, is only natural. People, as a rule, are slow to accept the logic of any new measure that takes from their pocket books without showing them in tangible evidence the good results that accrue from it. My belief is that good results are bound to follow from it and these will not be long in making themselves apparent. No reform was ever instituted and no radical legislation was ever attempted without opposition; however wise or necessary the legislation may be."

The government is obliged to the revenue derived from taxation. As soon as the income tax ceases to be a stranger and acquires the familiarity of an old friend I am satisfied that all complaint will cease and a better feeling of satisfaction will prevail."

"You know of any other country that has an income tax?"

"Oh, yes. It is found in nearly all the countries of Europe. England has had an income tax for years and she has no difficulty in collecting the revenues of the government from this source. It has been approved by the wisest statesmanship of men and the leading men of thought in every country, who have considered the question of national revenue, are prodded to their sanity to this method of raising money to meet the expenses of the government. The operation of the tax only affects those who are amply able to pay it."

Here Is the Law.

"I shall have very little to do with the collection of the tax," continued the agent after a pause, "that is the duty of the collector of internal revenue, Mr. Trammell. He and his deputy collectors will be in charge of the returns, as well as the collection of the tax for the northern district of Georgia. My territory includes the states of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and my duties, so far as the income tax is concerned, are supervisory."

The following is the law in full, as shown by the revenue agent:

"From and after the 1st day of January, 1895, and until the 1st of January, 1896, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received during the taxable calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits and income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per centum of the amount so derived, and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided, for shall be assessed by the commissioner of internal revenue and collected, and paid into the treasury of the United States for the year ending the 1st day of December next, preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax."

It will thus appear that not only citizens but others and non-residents who have incomes accruing from property or business carried on within the United States, are amenable to the law. Citizens of the United States who have incomes accruing from property in foreign countries are also included.

The law goes on to specify that all incomes derived, from interest on notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the United States as are exempt, are subject to taxation. Profits, realized within the year from the sale of real estate purchased within the years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated, are also to be taxed. The law then proceeds:

"In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation or profession shall be deducted and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person. And all national, state, county, school and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the

STANDS AS PRINTED

Mr. Atkinson Has Not Denied The Constitution's Interview.

HE SAID WHAT WAS PRINTED

And the Effort to Make It Appear Otherwise Is an Injustice to Mr. Atkinson.

The interview with Governor-elect Atkinson, printed in last Sunday's Constitution, stands.

Despite the effort made yesterday afternoon to make it appear so, Mr. Atkinson has not denied the correctness of the interview, and its accuracy is vouches for by The Constitution's representative and by Mr. Ed Duran, who was present when Mr. Atkinson said the things quoted in his interview.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon contained an editorial in which it was stated that The Constitution's interview was bogus, and that the paper had Mr. Atkinson's authority for saying so. It will be remembered that in this interview the governor-elect said some true things in a straightforward way—things that were not related in certain quarters. He took the emphatic position that the desertion of the state platform by some of the goldbug stump speakers was largely responsible for the smallness of the democratic majority in the late election.

Yesterday's Journal stated that it had the authority of Mr. Atkinson to say that this interview was not authorized by himself. Just in what form this authority was given seems a rather hard matter to determine. The Journal failed to make this point clear yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, of the Journal, was asked last night on what authority The Journal had denied the accuracy of the interview.

"On Mr. Atkinson's" said Mr. Cabaniss. "Did he not authorize The Journal to deny it?" was asked.

"I got a letter from him. He said that he had no idea that he would be quoted when he was seen by The Constitution's representative."

"Did he deny that he said what was credited to him in The Constitution?"

"I don't remember his exact words. I heard he said he did not authorize the publication of the interview."

"Could you give us a copy of the letter?"

"Yes, I could; but it's at the office. I could not get it tonight."

"Was Mr. Atkinson's letter voluntary, or in answer to one from you?"

"When the interview first came out I tried in an indirect way to find out if Mr. Atkinson had been quoted correctly. I did not find out that way, and then I got his letter."

"It was in answer to one from you?"

"Yes, I wrote to Mr. Atkinson, enclosing the interview. He made the reply that I have stated."

If Mr. Atkinson made any denial The Journal did not give it. His letter, which would have been the very highest proof, was withheld. Mr. Cabaniss did not remember that the letter contained any denial of the interview.

The interview with Mr. Atkinson was written by Mr. Crawford, one of The Constitution's most careful representatives, and regarding it he writes the following card:

"Editor Constitution—My attention has been called to an editorial in The Atlanta Journal, dated October 12th, 1894, from Hon. W. Y. Atkinson to disclaim on his behalf, the interview published in a recent issue of The Constitution, written by me."

"Since it appears that no such denial has been made, I shall not care to defend myself against such silly publications as The Journal's editor does. Atkinson has not denied the interview. He will not."

REMSSEN CRAWFORD.

What Mr. Duran Said.

When Mr. E. M. Duran, who was present at the interview with Mr. Atkinson, was asked for a statement he said:

"Yes, I was with Mr. Crawford when Mr. Atkinson gave his interview, whereon he was interviewed in The Constitution's interview. After Mr. Crawford left, however, Mr. Atkinson asked me not to publish his conversation as it was not intended as an interview, and with this understanding I did not use it. Mr. Atkinson did not say anything to Mr. Crawford about not using the matter in an interview, and I suppose he took it for granted that he knew we was being interviewed."

A MEETING TODAY.

The Ladies Interested in the Flower Show Meet This Morning.

The ladies interested in the flower show to be given by the woman's department of the exposition on October 20th, 21st and November 1st and 2d, were requested to be present at a meeting to be held at the Georgia City Guard armory this morning. A large attendance is wanted, as the ladies have some very important matters to discuss.

Yesterday Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. donated to the floral display of the Cotton States and International exhibition a pearl and diamond pin and a ruby ring to the boy's girl that won the first prize.

Mr. Frank Thanhouser, the Fair donated a pair of ribbon for the badges and Mr. Frank Postlewait for the printing of them. The next meeting is to be Monday afternoon, 4 o'clock, in the exposition room, Constitution building.

BANKER COKER'S CASE.

An Interesting Trial Is to Be Concluded This Afternoon.

F. M. Coker will file his statement of the incident at the telephone exchange this afternoon before Judge Andy Calhoun.

The case was opened last week and the testimony of different witnesses concerning language over the phone and his action after coming to the exchange building was heard. The trial will be concluded this afternoon.

Today the banker will make his statement. Mr. Burton Smith, for the telephone company, and Mr. C. C. Coker, for the defense, will conclude their arguments and Judge Calhoun will render his decision.

Just where that drawing occurred cannot be said at present.

But it can be said on the best authority that one of the winning tickets was bought by an Atlanta man, and that upon the presentation of his ticket to the proper authorities of the lottery he will receive either a \$10,000 or a \$100,000 prize.

The numbers drawing the prizes reached Atlanta yesterday by a grapevine service the lottery has, and are this morning presented to the holders of the tickets. Along with the numbers, which came from the lottery, came the information that one of the numbers had been sent to Atlanta with the batch its agent had given, and that it was the pleasure of the company to pay the money the minute the ticket was presented.

Where the drawing took place is not known exactly, as the management of the lottery does not care to show where pending its fight with the Florida and Georgia lottery companies.

A record of the tickets which were sold in Atlanta was sent by one who has seen it to one of the lucky numbers. In addition to that the grapevine service which brought the numbers to Atlanta sent one to this one of the numbers, and sent it to this city, and asked for its presentation for the purpose of cashing it.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free

from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Cooler Weather

Is here—the kind that causes colds and

coughs, and neuralgia, and rheumatism,

and sometimes undermines health. The

cheapest, the most available, the most

convenient preventive is good, comfortable Underwear. Every man owes it to himself to use this preventive.

You'll hardly find this side the great

Haberdashery, or any store of such a

superb line of Fall and Winter Underwear

as we are now showing. Prices lower than ever before.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

A Marvelous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other baking powder.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

IT WAS A MISTRIAL

The Jury in the Dickerson Damage Suit

Could Not Agree.

JUDGMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

A Verdict for the City Was Returned by Judge Westmoreland's Court—Court Items of All Sorts.

There was a mistrial yesterday in the suit for damages of Dickerson against Donaldson and others, which has been in progress for several days in Judge Van Dorn's court.

The testimony upon which Dickerson based his suit has been given upon several occasions, and he attempted to sustain the statements made in his petition for damages. The cross bill of the defendants showed the matter up in an entirely different light.

According to the testimony of the defendants, it seems that Dickerson was in very poor circumstances and in need of work when he went to the Donaldsons and was put to work driving a team. He complained that he had no shoes to wear and that he could not get along without them. He asked for an order, but was refused, as it is not the custom of the Donaldsons to do this.

Dickerson then said to one of the defendants that he could get a pair of shoes at a near-by store, which was owned by a sister of the Donaldsons. He was told to get a pair of shoes for \$1.50. He did this, and it seems, never paid for them. Upon the day mentioned in his petition he was met by Silas Donaldson, who asked him if he was going to pay for the shoes. According to the testimony of the Donaldsons, he was told by Dickerson that the shoes had been paid for and that the money had been handed to F. E. Sentell.

Dickerson then agreed to accompany Silas Donaldson to where Sentell was at work, and there Sentell denied that he had ever paid him any money. Dickerson then asked if he could have his father-in-law pay for the debt. He was told that his father would be accepted. His father-in-law paid the money, Dickerson remaining near Donaldson and Sentell from his own choice.

This was the showing made by the defense, and a mistrial was the result.

Another suit that of Phillip Gazaway against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company for damages. It was dismissed for the want of prosecution.

In Judge Lumpkin's Court.

A few days ago the suit of T. L. Thrower against D. O'Neal, et al., was dismissed for the want of prosecution. On a petition from the plaintiff, Judge Lumpkin signed an order reinstating it.

In the suit of Mrs. L. M. McCroskey against J. L. McClure Judge Lumpkin signed an order directing Sheriff Barnes to pay out to the plaintiff certain funds in his possession.

Burgwin Bros. Tobacco Company against J. M. Bentley & Co., suit on account of a judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, was dismissed for the want of prosecution.

A divorce suit disposed of several days ago was just handed down yesterday by Judge J. W. Stewart. The suit was that of Stewart vs. Barnett against Susan C. Barnett. Both parties are free to marry again. The plaintiff charged cruel treatment.

Judge Lumpkin signed an order yesterday making Mr. W. C. Low a member of the Atlanta bar.

The Black Diamond Coal Company was made a party to the suit of the Atlantic

Utilities Co. in the case.

H. A. McCORD, Cashier
ERWIN, Asst. Cashier

BANKING 60
Atlanta, Ga.
collected on terms com-

A. P. MORGAN,
A. RICHARDSON,

J. C. DAYTON, Cashier

BANK,
Atlanta, Ga.

DIVIDED PROFITS, \$10,000.

Received on favorable terms,

sep-30-dif

Jacob Hand, Cashier

BANK

OO. PROFITS \$100,000.

Accounts of banks and

one received upon favorable

time deposits.

G. A. NICOLSON,
Asst. Cashier

KING CO.

Liability, \$320,000

and banks upon favor-

able terms issue interest

payable on demand, up-

to 6 months or longer.

AD SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All

This City—Central Time.

DEPART.

RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

8:45 am To Haverville..... 8:45 am

8:45 am To St. Simons..... 8:45 am

4:45 am To Havelope..... 4:45 am

11:45 pm To Havelope..... 11:45 pm

12:45 pm To Macon..... 12:45 pm

7:45 pm To Macon..... 7:45 pm

7:45 pm To Havelope..... 7:45 pm

8:45 pm To Savannah..... 8:45 pm

Sundays Same as Saturday Train, Sun-

day only.

10:45 am To Havelope..... 10:45 am

2:45 pm To Havelope..... 2:45 pm

ATLANTA RAILROAD.

7:45 am To Nashville..... 7:45 am

8:45 am To Chattanooga..... 8:45 am

11:45 pm To Macon..... 11:45 pm

12:45 pm To Selma..... 12:45 pm

4:45 pm To Newnan..... 4:45 pm

5:45 pm To Newnan..... 5:45 pm

N. WEST POINT RAILROAD.

7:45 am To Montgomery..... 7:45 am

8:45 am To Manchester..... 8:45 am

10:45 am To Palmetto..... 10:45 am

11:45 pm To Birmingham..... 11:45 pm

12:45 pm To Covington..... 12:45 pm

1:45 pm To Atlanta..... 1:45 pm

ATLANTA RAILROAD.

5:45 am To Birmingham..... 5:45 am

6:45 pm To Toccoa..... 6:45 pm

7:45 pm To Atlanta..... 7:45 pm

8:45 pm To Atlanta..... 8:45 pm

ATLANTA & WESTERN SYSTEM.

7:45 am To Chattanooga..... 7:45 am

8:45 am To Atlanta..... 8:45 am

11:45 pm To Macon..... 11:45 pm

12:45 pm To Atlanta..... 12:45 pm

ATLANTA & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

11:45 pm To Columbus..... 11:45 pm

8:45 pm To Columbus..... 8:45 pm

ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD.

10:45 am To Birmingham..... 10:45 am

11:45 pm To Greenville..... 11:45 pm

12:45 pm To Atlanta..... 12:45 pm

AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

AND WEST POINT RAIL-

ROAD, the most direct line and

the shortest distance from

the Southwest.

AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT

LINE.

ATLANTA AS A MODEL

Two Northwestern Cities Are Studying Atlanta's Methods.

MANY COMMITTEES ARE COMING HERE

TWO ARE HERE NOW AND TWO ARE ON THE WAY—THEY COME TO INSPECT ATLANTA'S SANITARY SYSTEM.

The twin cities of the northwest, Minneapolis and St. Paul, are represented in Atlanta today by a delegation of the most prominent citizens of that section.

Some of the delegation are members of the city legislatures of the two cities and some are plain every day citizens, wearing no badge or banner to indicate the esteem in which they are held in their home town, further than the letters of credit they bear to the mayor of Atlanta and the members of the general council of the Gate City of the South.

The delegation is at the Kimball and is composed of F. L. Langan, one of the progressive young men of Minneapolis, and W. J. Preston and Thomas Manning, of St. Paul, young men who have done much to make the St. Paul end of the twinhood what she is today, one of the proudest cities of the northwest. This morning the trio of ice palace people will be joined by another contingent from that neck of the woods, headed by Hon. E. H. Milham, one of the most prominent and popular members of the aldermanic board of St. Paul. The gentlemen are in Atlanta for the purpose of studying the manner in which a good city is conducted so that the twin cities may follow suit and become to the northwest what Atlanta is to the south.

One of the principal objects of the visit of the gentlemen to the city is to study the laws of sanitation now in vogue here and which have given to Atlanta the name all over the country of being the cleanest and healthiest city in the union. That Atlanta, being an inland town and far removed from any stream of water, and yet being so healthy and clean has puzzled many of the students of city management. Usually garbage and offal are hard things to dispose of and with waterless towns the question becomes one of the hardest and most stubborn to solve. But that Atlanta had solved the question is well known and within the past few months delegations from more than one city have been here for the purpose of studying this line of work, and within the next few weeks more delegations will come, one of them being from New York. Among the first callers at the city hall yesterday morning were the three gentlemen named and with that ease, and at the same time, push, which characterizes the resident of that section of the world, they made themselves known and announced that they were from Atlanta for the purpose of learning how to keep a city clean. For a half hour they were entertained by Mayor Goodwin, who gave them a copy of the sanitary laws, which are so well carried out by Chief Inspector Veal. A map of the city was shown the gentlemen and the topography of the city was made plain to them and the entire work of sanitation, sewerage and the destruction of garbage and all refuse matter was thoroughly explained.

The gentlemen expressed a desire to see the crematory and study its workings. Mayor Goodwin with that usual promptness of his caused Mr. Andrews, the superintendent of the bridge, to be called and the gentlemen made a point of the machine which everything from the dead end of a used match to the body of a Norman draft horse or a Georgia mule is disposed of in a jiffy without leaving any trace of the work, either to the smell, sight or hearing.

After investigating the crematory the gentlemen inspected the sanitary sewer system laid out and inaugurated by Mr. Hugh Angier, then city engineer, and Mr. Heering, the great sanitary sewer engineer, of Philadelphia. Then the water system and the work of sewer flushing, street cleaning and garbage moving was shown and exemplified by Chief Inspector Veal. This morning when the other members of the delegation reach the city the entire party will call at the city hall, and those who have met the mayor will renew a pleasant acquaintance, while those who are yet to arrive will form the acquaintance of the chief executive of the city. Then during the day the entire party will go over the work done by those yesterday and in the afternoon will be driven over the city and shown the cleanliness of Atlanta.

"We were sent down here," said Mr. Langan, "by the city governments of the two cities to look into the sanitary condition of Atlanta and of the northwest. Atlanta has the reputation of being the cleanest and healthiest city in the union and our people, who are naturally anxious to be healthy, thought it a good idea to investigate the manner in which you acquired your cleanliness and see what we could do in the same way."

"It's 'true,' put in Mr. Preston, one of the Minneapolis contingent, "that we have all heard of the good health of Atlanta, and of the fact that neither yellow fever, cholera nor anything of that kind, can live



KNOWLEDGE

Bring comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health or the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c & \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only whose name is printed on every package also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

here because you are all proof against it on account of the condition in which you keep your city. Why, even in Chattanooga, right here, your next door neighbor, and a town that might aspire to be your rival, we heard the same thing. We, of course, want to be as clean as the best of them and from what we have seen since we reached here, the indications are that we will be. You have learned many things by which we can profit."

"That's true," remarked Mr. Manning, "and one of the biggest features is that crematory. We went out there today and the work we saw was something wonderful to us. With a furnace like that the garbage of the toughest city can easily be disposed of, and it is a certainty that both Minneapolis and St. Paul will have them within a short time. We have found it is a good time for the cleaniness of any city since we have been here, but I think that is one of the best we have seen. It will destroy more refuse matter in less time and without leaving any offensive work behind it than anything I have ever seen. I couldn't for the life of me understand why Atlanta should have the name she has, that of being the cleanest city in the country, but since I have been here and glanced at your sewer system, your sewer flushing, the disposition of your sewage and the like, in which it is all done, I am not at all surprised. Every city in the country were to follow the example of Atlanta and do as she does, there would be less disease, fewer deaths and longer lives all over the country. In the morning when the contingent from our cities, representing the board of aldermen and council, reach Atlanta, we will make an official investigation of every part of the work and then when we return home we will make a report to the city legislature and to the people of the two cities on the matter, and tell them what our report can be saying but complimenting Atlanta, I have been all over the country and I say most emphatically that I have never seen a cleaner or better kept city anywhere than the one in which we are now."

And in this all of the delegation joined most heartily.

Next week there will be a delegation here from New York for the purpose of inspecting the crematory. The city of New York has been put on notice that the work course around that city cannot be used again applying to the refuse matter and the problem of destroying the garbage of that city is now starting the municipal authorities in the face and quick action must be taken. The delegation coming from New York will have among it ex-Postmaster General James, ex-Mayor Edison, Mr. Wilson, who has been connected with the New York board of health for many years, and Mr. Delehanty, who has been superintendent of the port for a long time. These gentlemen will give the crematory a long and careful study, and may be that the good work Atlanta has started will be followed by the city of New York.

The exacting tests applied to Dr. Price's Baking Powder at the world's exposition and the California Midwinter fair gave it the highest honors at both.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

At the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burden, No. 45 Peachtree street, Miss Pauline Burden was united in marriage to Mr. Peter Murphy, of Newnan, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. The beautiful new residence was exquisitely decorated in palms, ferns, smilax and American beauties and bride roses. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white silk. Her veil was caught by a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. Bridemaids wore blue and rose color crinoline chins and carried huge bouquets of bride roses. The best man was Mr. Mike Powell, of Newnan; the maid of honor Miss Emma May Burden. The attendants were Dr. Thomas Cole, of Newnan, and Miss Luisa Cabaniss, of Macon; Mr. Robert Hartfield, of Atlanta, and Miss Eva Camp, of Rome; Mr. Hullitt Hall, of Newnan, and Miss Kate Murphy, of Carrollton; Mr. Harry Worth, of Newnan, and Miss May Belle Meadow, of Atlanta. The Rev. J. B. Robin very graciously performed the ceremony. Immediately afterwards delightful refreshments were served. The happy couple left on a special car for Newnan, their future home. ***

Miss Ladeline Wachel, who has spent the past five months in Chicago, passed through Atlanta Thursday en route to Chester, S. C.

Mrs. Brantley, mother of Solicitor General Brantley, of the Brunswick circuit, accompanied by her accomplished daughter, Miss Brantley, is in Atlanta for a few days, the guests of the Leland.

Mrs. Laura Dunn has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Forsyth.

Mrs. J. T. Acton, of Anniston, Ala., is visiting the family of her uncle on West Baker street. ***

Miss Louisa Hammond Ray, of Newnan, will spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. W. R. Hammond. ***

Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock Miss Louisa gave a dainty luncheon to her friends. Those present were Miss Peet, Miss Giffin, Miss Newman, Miss Love, Miss Wadley, Miss Peck, Miss Grady, Miss Loveloy, Miss Brown, Miss Glenn and Miss Cabaniss. ***

Miss Leonora Sheehan will leave Atlanta on Monday to spend the winter in New-York. Her sisters, Misses Sheehan, will spend the winter in Italy. ***

Mrs. Holt has returned to the city, after several weeks' visit to her former home in Macon, where she was beautifully entertained. ***

Mrs. Allen Morris and her daughter, Miss Leila Morris, will leave shortly for a visit to relatives in Philadelphia. ***

Mrs. Edward S. Gay has gone to Dallas, Tex., to visit her parents. ***

A letter has been received from Mrs. W. H. Smyth saying she is having a charming time abroad, and will spend the winter in Rome, with Miss Bessie Beckwith. ***

Mrs. W. H. Venable has returned to the city, after spending several months at various northern resorts. ***

Mr. and Mrs. John Blackman, of Columbus, Ga., and family will be at the Belmont Sunday evening and Monday, 14th and 15th instant. ***

Miss Susie Roberts, of Lebanon, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. M. Britton, at No. 6 West Cain street. Miss Roberts is one of the most charming young ladies of the Bluegrass region of the old Kentucky state. ***

Initations are out to the marriage of Miss Clark Williamson to Mr. Thomas White. Miss Williamson is one of the most charming young ladies in Atlanta and has many friends and admirers in the circles in which she moves, while Mr. White is one of the promising and successful young business men of Louisville. The wedding, which will be a quiet home one, will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Orme street next Wednesday evening. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom will leave for Louisville, where they will make their home. ***

Miss Laura Henderson, one of the most cultured young ladies of Columbia, S. C., is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. M. McLendon, on Jackson street.

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Mr. F. W. Edwards, traveling auditor of the Central railroad, has changed his residence from Forsyth to Atlanta.

BROWN RELEASED.

THE MAN SUPPOSED TO BE BROWN ALLEN WAS NOT IDENTIFIED YESTERDAY.

WOOTEN AND HIS DIAMOND THIEVES

RECOVERS THE BUTTONS TAKEN FROM MR. VENABLE—JOE AWTRY CARRIED BACK TO MILTON.

A. J. Brown, the young man who was arrested yesterday morning upon the suspicion that he was the mysterious Brown Allen, was not held by the officers.

Conductor Metcalf, who says that he saw a man who resembled the description of Brown Allen on the morning of the murder, came to the station house again for the purpose of identifying the man who was under arrest. After looking at Brown for some time, he told the officers that he was not the man whom he had seen. Upon this statement Brown was released, but was summoned to appear before the recorder yesterday afternoon on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

The case was called, but Brown failed to show up.

"I think that the man was some notorious crook," said one of the arresting officers. There is no doubt that his actions were suspicious. As soon as day came he would go to the woods and hide out, not returning until late at night. We have nothing to show that he has committed any crime, nor do we know where he is wanted, but I am positive that he is a queer character and was somewhere."

Conductor Metcalf and his motorman, who came to see Brown, both insist that they saw a man get on their car the morning of the murder and claim that the man who remained in the buggy was Will Myers. They have never seen Myers since his arrest but think they can identify him if allowed to do so.

FOUND THE CUFF BUTTONS.

Detective Wooten did a splendid piece of work late yesterday afternoon. For several days he has been watching out for a negro who was supposed to have obtained the cuff buttons of Mr. Venable. They were the most valuable pieces of jewelry in his valise, set with several diamonds.

The detective was on the Decatur street car yesterday. In a crowd of negroes on the sidewalk he thought he saw a man who answered to the description of the negro who got the cuff buttons.

Wooten got off the car and followed the man into a restaurant, where he placed him under temporary arrest. The man acknowledged that he had the buttons, saying that he took them from one of the boys who stole that satchel. He produced the buttons and several other articles and was afterwards released.

CARRIED BACK TO MILTON.

Sheriff Coleman, of Milton county, came to Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of carrying back Jim Awtry, the young man who was arrested Wednesday night by Officer Burden.

There were several warrants against Awtry, one of which charged him with carrying concealed weapons and pointing his pistol at another. His two brothers, who were also under arrest, were released upon information from the sheriff that they were under bond.

SOUTHERN TOURISTS.

The first touch of cold weather has brought to Atlanta plentiful supplies of tramps and hoodlums. Every freight train from the north adds to the number. Eight white tourists, who came to the city at different times the night before, came up before the recorder yesterday. They said that they had come from Cincinnati and were on their way to Florida to gather oranges.

Giving prizes with baking powders means that they are inferior. Gift powders invariably contain alum or other adulterants. It's real economy to use Dr. Price's.

JUDGE HAMMOND TO SPEAK.

HE WILL ADDRESS THE RAILROAD MEN TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

There is a constantly increasing interest in the work of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Especially is this true in regard to the Sunday afternoon meetings. The attendance the last two Sundays was quite large. To-morrow promises to be another good day. Judge W. H. Hammond has been secured to address the meeting. The speaker is the assurance of something especially good.

The orchestral music is proving an attraction and is very helpful to the singing.

The bright, new, commodious hall is inviting, and it will no doubt be well filled tomorrow. The invitation is extended to all railroad men.

Poisoned by Scrofula.

Is the cause of many lives mischievous through misapplication? Scrofula is, more especially than any other, a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason. Arising from impure and insufficient food, it disseminates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissue; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissue, the unborn infant, especially susceptible to the scrofulous disease, and there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all trace of the disease, and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitutes.

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EVERYTHING READY

The Street Railway People Are Going to Have a Splendid Exhibit.

THE WORK ON THE SPACES FINISHED

Many Exhibits Have Already Arrived and Are at the Grounds—Delegates, Too, Are on Hand.

The main building of the exposition presents a lively scene, and everything has been placed in readiness for the exhibits to be shown at the National Street Railway Association, which meets here next Wednesday.

The carpenters are preparing to desert the building after working for more than two weeks getting everything in ship shape for a reception of the various exhibits.

The entire building has been spaced off, and it is safe to say that, despite the size of the structure, there will not be much room to spare when all the exhibits are in. In fact, the exhibits will amount to an exposition in themselves, and it will be such a one in the way of car material, motors, trucks, rails, and everything. In this line, that it will be worth going miles to see.

This is realized by all the railroads and a reduction of 2 cents per mile each way has been offered for all coming to the convention from any part of the south. Correspondingly low rates have been offered from prominent points in the north. There will probably be at least one thousand street railway men in attendance, and the number of visitors will not be less than two thousand.

The extent of this meeting here is just beginning to be patent, and, before it is through with the enormity of the occasion will have been fairly forced upon Atlantians. The exhibitions have been arriving for several days by the carload and carried at once to the exposition buildings at Piedmont Park.

There is a constant com-

ing and overlooking every detail and seeing that nothing goes amiss.

President Hurt is giving much of his attention to the exposition of street railway equipments, and is bending every effort towards having everything in fine preparation for the opening.

It is not an extravagant statement to say that there are now in Atlanta no less than one hundred or more street railway people, representatives of various concerns, this line of business, representatives of street railway managers and delegates, who have been here several days. They are all pleased with Atlanta and believe that the convention of street railway people this year is going to be the largest yet.

TO MEET TODAY.**An Important Gathering of Georgia Democrats to Be Held.**

Today there will be a great gathering of democrats in Atlanta.

The executive and the central campaign committee will assemble in the Kimball house to consider matters connected with the congressional election.

The following is the call of Chairman Clay:

Atlanta, Ga., October 8.—The state executive and central campaign committees are hereby called to meet in Atlanta on Saturday, 13th instant, 10 o'clock m., at the Kimball house. All democratic friends of the fifty-fourth congress from Georgia are most earnestly requested to meet with us. Business of importance to congressmen and the democratic party will be considered.

"S. CLAY."

"Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee."

The question of registration, which is likely to be sprung, is one that demands careful thought.

Advise your friends to use Dr. Price's Baking Powder wherever they need a superior leavening agent. Don't forget to use it yourself.

FOR A BIG REVIVAL.**Rev. C. H. Yatman, the Evangelist, on His Way to This City.**

Rev. C. H. Yatman, the noted evangelist, is on his way to this city.

He will conduct a series of meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, beginning on the 20th of next month. Mr. Yatman is one of the most successful and eloquent revivalists in the country and the fullness of time is now ripe for a pronounced spiritual demonstration in this city. He will no doubt meet with his usual success in conducting his series of meetings in this city.

It is proposed to hold three meetings each day—one is the morning on the north side of the railroad and one in the afternoon on the south side, and a general meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in the evening. These meetings will be enlivened with bright and spirited songs, and a variety of voices, embracing the best musical talents of the young men.

Mr. Yatman is in demand all over the country, but he has yielded to a pressing invitation to visit this city. He has conducted revival meetings in nearly all of the larger cities of the north and hundreds of men have been converted under his powerful interpretations of the gospel.

AT THE T. M. C. A.

Captain A. J. Walker to Lead the Meeting Tomorrow Afternoon.

Captain A. J. Walker will conduct the services at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon.

Captain Walker is a clear, earnest and eloquent speaker and his address tomorrow afternoon will no doubt be an impressive delivery.

An interesting service will be held at the association this evening.

The lecture by Mr. Alon W. Baker last evening was a pronounced success.

The attractions for the season yet to be enjoyed are as follows: The Harvard Quartet Club, November 8th; F. D. Loseny, December 6th; John R. Clarke, January 10, 1895; and Miss Cecilia E. Bailey, February 21, 1895.

IN UNCLE SAM'S COURT.

A Number of True Bills Found by the Grand Jury.

A number of true bills against citizens of the state were returned by the grand jury at the hour of adjournment yesterday afternoon. This being Saturday there will be no session of the grand jury today, but the body will resume its work on Monday morning and will have a pile of indictments to transact.

The usual number of moonshiners were tried before Judge Newman in the federal court yesterday morning and nearly all were convicted. There are still a large number yet to be tried and the whole of next week will no doubt be devoted to the trial of moonshine cases. The proceedings of the court are witnessed by a large number of spectators and drawing-rooms.

Mr. John Miller, the newly appointed director of the weather bureau, is expected to reach here about the 20th of October. He comes from the extreme northwest, having been transferred from Omaha, Neb., to this point. Director Miller will leave on the 1st of November for Washington city.

Judge Newman will be in chambers this morning for the purpose of hearing equity cases and to grant special orders in all civil matters that are properly brought before him.

Unless you kill your doubts they will some day kill you. If you doubt the medical powers of Hood's Saraparilla take half a dozen bottles and then doubt and disease will be conquered.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

Arbitrator Rosser May Have to Purchase a Lot of Crockery.

OR BUY A COOP OF CHICKENS

This May Occur If the Chinese Witnesses Want to Swear According to Their Religion—Hearing Set for Friday.

Arbitrator Rosser yesterday morning set the Chinese cases for a hearing on Friday next, and there will be much of interest surrounding the proceedings.

Just at present the arbitrator is in no uncertain quandary, and it now seems as if it will be a question in the near future as to whether he will invest in a crockery shop or simply purchase a coop or two of chickens.

It is one of the principles of court proceedings, as laid down by Thompson in a treatise on the examination of witnesses, that a person shall be permitted to select the mode of taking the oath, as it best pleases himself or is in accordance with his religious scruples. According to Mr. Thompson, who is regarded by a number of well-posted attorneys as an eminent authority on such matters, witnesses can do pretty much as they please, and can come very near bypassing church ceremony to the rail of justice.

For instance, if a person is possessed of certain firmly imbedded ideas, which will not permit of his taking an oath, he is permitted to make a simple assertion to the effect that he is about to say is true, or simply affirm that he is going to tell the truth. In instances where a person desires to do this, if a falsehood is sworn to, they are as guilty of perjury as one who does not swear at all.

In mentioning the various customs and religious scruples, this authority on the examination of witnesses says that it is custom in China to break a saucer or kill a cock when the person is about to testify and this binds him, in accordance with the law. The book holder that if a Chinese witness desires to be sworn in accordance with his religious sect or his country, he may do so to do so.

Now if it should happen that the various and numerous witnesses in the Chinese cases should demand a regulation Chinese swearing in, Arbitrator Rosser would find himself in a peculiar position.

With three Chinese cases to try, Mr. Rosser will find it convenient to select some mode of Chinese oath and proceed to buy set of china of a coop of poultry. He says that he anticipates no trouble in this direction, but admits that he is not thoroughly acquainted with the eccentricities of the Chinese.

In the meantime the cases will not come to a hearing before next week on account of the illness of Attorney Moyers.

A clear complexion is a woman's crowning glory. Pastry made with inferior baking powders spoils it. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a surety of health.

The Life Insurance Policy Has Been Paid.

Editor Constitution—In your issue of the 10th instant, under head of "Augusta Notes," is the following:

"**A Special Insurance Policy.**

"W. J. Craig, administrator of the estate of William C. Craig, deceased, has entered suit against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., for \$5,000. Mr. Cranston was in force at the time of his death and his policy was in force at the time of his death. After Mr. Cranston died, Hertz & Co. of New York, but not assigned to that firm, after Mr. Cranston died, Hertz & Co. surrendered the policy to the insurance company and the family of the deceased received none of the benefits."

This statement left unexplained, might lead to an impression that the company was resisting payment of the policy. The policy is dated July 22, 1890, and was duly transferred by Mr. Cranston to Theodore Eastwood, of New York, November 26, 1890. Mr. Eastwood is a member of the firm of Hertz & Co., and the transfer was held by the firm to cover business transactions between him and Mr. Cranston. His business has largely increased in recent years and the two premiums were paid by the firm to keep the policy in force. After Mr. Cranston's death the transfer of the policy was made and the amount paid of their debt in an amount which exceeded the amount of the policy and upon this proof being made, policy produced, duly received and examined, the company paid the amount in full to the legal heirs.

The Mutual Benefit always complies promptly with all obligations and pays its policies as soon as proofs of death are received. It is impossible, in this statement, that the real facts of the matter may be known, as much as you have published a part of them. Yours respectfully,

CLARENCE ANGIER,
State Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Water Cure Sanitarium

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamps.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor,
March 12, 1894.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 234 South Broad street.

marble

If you are then suffering I am sure Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will be good.

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If you are then suffering I am sure Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will be good.

This statement left unexplained, might lead to an impression that the company was resisting payment of the policy. The policy is dated July 22, 1890, and was duly transferred by Mr. Cranston to Theodore Eastwood, of New York, November 26, 1890. Mr. Eastwood is a member of the firm of Hertz & Co., and the transfer was held by the firm to cover business transactions between him and Mr. Cranston. His business has largely increased in recent years and the two premiums were paid by the firm to keep the policy in force. After Mr. Cranston's death the transfer of the policy was made and the amount paid of their debt in an amount which exceeded the amount of the policy and upon this proof being made, policy produced, duly received and examined, the company paid the amount in full to the legal heirs.

The Mutual Benefit always complies promptly with all obligations and pays its policies as soon as proofs of death are received. It is impossible, in this statement, that the real facts of the matter may be known, as much as you have published a part of them. Yours respectfully,

CLARENCE ANGIER,
State Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

Water Cure Sanitarium

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamps.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor,
March 12, 1894.

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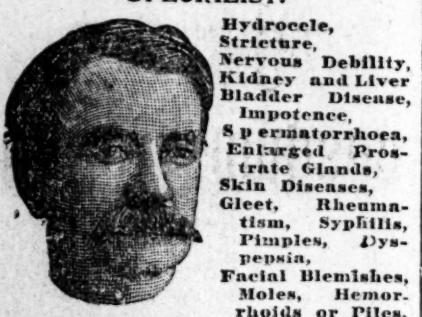
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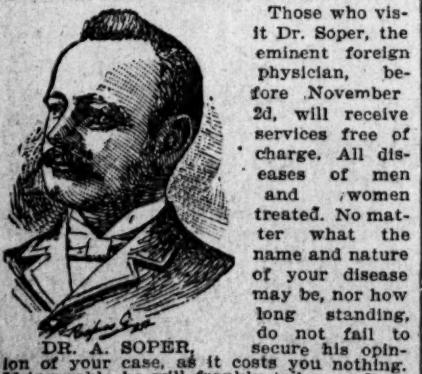
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which claim to be "just as good" as

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but these claims only call attention
to the fact that the Company's Extract is

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for quality.

FOREIGN DOCTORS.
FREE Until Nov. 2.



Those who visit Dr. Soper, the eminent foreign physician, before November 2d, will receive services free of charge. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to

DR. A. R. SOPER,
do not fail to
ask his opinion
of your case, as it costs you nothing.
If incurable he will frankly tell you. During the past four months 4,573 were examined and cured, and as incurable.

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THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY

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INVADING THE STATE

Governor Northern Calls Attention to
a Growing Evil.

CONSTANT INVASION OF STATE RIGHTS

By Federal Officers, Who Trench Upon
the Domain of Officers of the State.

Fining the Lessees.

"The growing disposition of United States officers," said Governor Northern during an intermission in his business yesterday, "to usurp the functions of state authorities, is the protest of the state authorities. As long as United States courts confine themselves to the trial of direct violations of the laws, I have not a word to say. But of late years it has become the fashion to try and trace out some distant and circuitous connection between every crime committed and some law of the United States, when the prisoner is taken from the jurisdiction of state courts, dragged a hundred miles away from home, and tried before a jury of strangers, and under a judicial procedure of which he is totally ignorant. If convicted, he is sent from his native state to the rigorous climate of Ohio to serve out his term."

"To illustrate. A citizen may be found murdered. The murderer is caught and lodged in jail. Then the discovery is made that the murdered man was a postmaster. Now, there is no reason why the trial of this offense should not be left to its proper tribunal, the superior court of the county in which the crime was committed. Instead of that, the plea is trumped up that the dead man was interfered with in the discharge of his duties, and the federal officers take jurisdiction.

"It is not so very long ago that one of the United States courts in Georgia took full charge of an ordinary murder case, under the conspiracy clause of the federal statutes, found the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to terms in the penitentiary. Yet the county in which the offense was committed had honorable jurors, painstaking grand jurors, an efficient solicitor general, and conscientious judge. So far as the United States was concerned, however, it treated that community as if it were a barbarous spot, with neither judges, jurors nor officers of the peace. I said then that it was time the states should protest against this persistent invasion of their rights."

"Why, if a man in Rabun county reported

a still in 1880, and some one should whip him in 1884, a long-distance connection

would be made between the two, and the assailant would find himself arraigned before the United States court on the charge of interfering with the constitutional rights of the man he whipped. Keep this up a little longer, and the states might as well go into liquidation."

The Pardon Mill.

But eight applications for pardon now lie upon the governor's desk awaiting action.

"It is the first time," said the governor, "that the docket has even been so low. It is my purpose to have a clean house for Governor Atkinson, who paid me a very pleasant visit today."

Alice White, the white woman who was convicted of kidnaping in Chatham county, and whose career has attracted a good deal of attention, regained her liberty yesterday. She had left a girl twelve years of age astray, and the girl's relatives, her relatives, who were searching for her. It has developed since that the girl claimed to have been kidnaped was a willing victim, and that she had voluntarily entered into life of shame. Based upon this the trying judge and the solicitor general united in asking the governor to grant Alice White a pardon for her offense.

Pardons were issued to Berry E. Provo,

of Dooly; George Bradley; Squire Dominick, of Coweta, and were refused to John W.

Lewis, of Appomattox; William Watkins, of Lee county; Charles Braswell, of Bibb county, and Joseph M. Berry, of White county.

Rewards of \$300 each were authorized for

the arrest of Lee Wilson, of Mitchell, who

murdered Caesar Smith on the 5th of October, and for W. K. Rogers, of Wayne,

who murdered J. B. Searie, on September 25th.

Timing the Lessees.

The first dues ever collected from the penitentiary lessees were obtained by Governor Northern. The amount collected up to yesterday was \$7,200.

Another assessment, however, has been levied upon the lessees, which they will have to pay up by Oct. 31.

Ten escapes were reported from penitentiary company No. 2. Of these the governor held seven to be culpable and fines of \$200 each were ordered. Of the nineteen escapes from penitentiary company No. 2, four were not satisfactory and the fine was ordered. Two penitentiary No. 2 convicts escaped from the stockade of company No. 1. The fines for all these prisoners amount to \$2,200, making \$9,000 in all.

Still Filing Contests.

It looks as if the next committee on privileges and elections will have more work than it can do. Contests by populist claimants in addition to those already reported have been listed:

William T. Askew and Isaac Smith, of Washington, contest the election of T. L. Brown and T. B. Rawlins.

Jesse W. Pilkinton of Upshaw, contests with J. H. Marchman.

J. C. Little, of Chattooga, contests Wesley Shropshire.

Harrison Jones, of Henry, contests Ed. J. Reagan.

Thomas J. Barrett, of Pike, contests John F. Redding.

J. W. Clark, of Lee, contests J. T. Ferguson.

William Jennings, of Terrell, contests Alma C. Hill.

Horatio J. Daniel, of Banks, contests J. K. Thompson.

John F. Jones, of Clayton, contests H. D. Moore.

The chief chemist of the United States department of agriculture, as head of the world's fair jury, conferred the highest award on Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Angostura Bitters restores the appetite and cures indigestion when all else fails. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, All druggists.

Big Bargains on Cooking and heating stoves today. They will be slaughtered at Memphis Stove Company, Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of that company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 9, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in the central room.

The transfer books will be closed until November 9th. J. M. Sherwood, Secretary, October 1, 1894.

Everyone Went Home happy last night that purchased goods at the Memphis Stove Company for less than half cost from Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

Democratic Executive Committee Fifth Congressional District.

Conyers, Ga., October 11.—(Special)—The members of the Democratic executive committee of the fifth congressional district are requested to meet at the Markham house in Atlanta, Monday, October 15th, at 12 m. It is necessary that all be present. Respectfully, J. W. Hale, Chairman.

GEORGE CASSIN, Secretary.

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50 cooking stoves all grades, for what they

will bring. Memphis Stove Company, Leo

Fresh, auctioneer.

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English Cured Breakfast Bacon.

(Particularly Fine.) Tennessee Smoked Bacon.

Western Sugar Cured Hams.

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TOLBERT BROS.

Now at 44 Decatur Street, Half Block
East of the Kimball, with the Fol-
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Tolbert's Patent Flour per bbl.

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Good Patent Flour per bbl.

50 lbs. Good Patent Flour

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10 lbs. Lard, per lb.

20 lbs. Lard

10 lbs. Lard

Best Brand Sugar-cured Hams, per lb. 14c

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar

15 lbs. Head Rice

6 Cans Eagle Milk

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee

Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffees, per

lb.

Black and Green Tea, per lb.

1 lb. Can Royal Powders

6 Boxes Best French Sardines